

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Territorial Waters

PIRACY, always a popular and remunerative occupation in the China Sea (whether with official sanction or otherwise) seems to have broken out on rather a large scale off the Peruvian coast. Greek millionaire Aristotele Onassis has lost a number of his whaling vessels to the Peruvian navy and air force. Five of the whalers were caught inside "territorial waters"—200 miles by Peru-Chilean reckoning—and the factory ship "Olympic Challenger" another 180 miles away. Peru claims that Mr Onassis was pirating their whales and he in turn says that his ships were pirated. According to the Chilean Foreign Minister his country, Peru and Ecuador, who are not members of the International Whaling Commission, fixed their territorial limit against foreign whalers at 200 miles. It is natural that the rapid destruction of these pelagic heavyweights should awaken fears as they cannot be easily replaced as the mammal breeds very slowly. This fact was long ago recognised by the Commission and as far as the Antarctic was concerned set a quota for the season. Countries with offshore whaling interests also set quotas for hunting, but it is highly improbable that the three South American west coast nations' decision against foreign operators is based on valid grounds.

SINCE World War I various countries have extended their home waters and have gone far beyond the traditional three-mile limit. The majority of disputes on this subject have been over fishing rights and the protection of marine life. Britain, for example, has been arguing with Iceland for over two years—an argument precipitated by The Hague Court ruling allowing Norway to draw a four-mile line around her coast connecting various extreme points to be used as a base-line. Many miles of what were once international waters were thus denied to foreign fishermen by the very nature of the indented coastline. Iceland quickly followed the precedent. Whether Mr Onassis' fleet should have been where it was (although he knew the feeling of the three countries) is immaterial. The incident only emphasises more fully the fact that it is high time that the International Law Commission set up by the United Nations decided on a set of rules defining not only sea limits, but also air space. To do so, provided the rules were acceptable, would alleviate a great deal of world tension.

"British Beauty Stuns"

...so said the headlines of a New York newspaper when Gertrude Lawrence, Bea Lillie and the Charlot company hit Broadway in 1923.

New York fell for Gertrude and she fell for those warm, responsive audiences who cheered and cheered when she gave them "Limehouse Blues".

Don't miss this second fascinating instalment of **FABULOUS LADY**—the real Gertrude Lawrence—story by the well-known novelist and

Felix Barker tells another of the world's strangest stories—**HOW DID KARL MARX'S DAUGHTER DIE?**

Spencer Chapman concludes his story of a family jaunt in a caravan through the wilds of Africa. A number of Hongkongites planning a similar trip on their post-homes leave might like to ask Mr Chapman: "How did you run your daily life?" and "How did the car behave?" and "What if you were in a car?"—the answers are all in this week's final episode of **AND THE FAMILY CAME TOO**.

On Monday the China Mail begins a new Christmas comic strip—especially for the children and the young at heart—the new adventures of **RUDOLPH THE RED-NOSED REINDEER**.

Film reviews, Glee, Bill Hickoy and Les Brown, book reviews, crossword, cartoons, bridge, puzzles, light reading for your leisure hours and a full list of winners for Happy Valley Sweepstake, so only the China Mail can pick them! **ADVIN TOMORROW'S MAIL**.

BEVANITES TOE THE PARTY LINE

House Approves German Rearmament Treaty
FOUR PACIFISTS FORCE VOTE

London, Nov. 18. The House of Commons tonight endorsed the nine-power Treaty on West German sovereignty and rearmament by 264 votes to four. The vote was forced by a tiny group of Labour left-wingers, including pacifists. But the bulk of the Labour Party, including Mr Aneurin Bevan's left-wing adherents did not vote.

Britain is the first of the signatories to obtain Parliamentary approval of the treaty. The other countries are the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Labour Party official leaders approve the treaty but they decided the Labour line in the debate should be abstention from any vote so as to avoid a split in their own ranks.

WHAT MALENKOV TOLD BEVAN

Mr Aneurin Bevan, British left-wing Labour Party leader, told the House during the debate that Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov had told him in Moscow that certain elements were coming into power in Western Germany which were there before the war.

He said that in his talks in Moscow recently, he did not gather that the Russian leaders were worried about the 12 divisions that would provide Germany's contribution to western Europe defence.

Mr Bevan said that Mr Malenkov had said to him: "It is not possible for us to try to bring about the unification of Germany under mutually agreed terms, this is evocable step (West German rearmament) is taken."

"SURRENDER TO U.S."
Mr Bevan, whose section of the Labour Party is against German rearmament, asserted that Britain had "surrendered to the pressure of Mr Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State, who has committed himself all along to these 12 divisions."

Mr Bevan urged Sir Winston Churchill, British Premier, to give an assurance that between ratification and the physical implementation of the treaty of German rearmament, he would seek further meetings with the Soviet Union.

No one believed the Russian idea of free elections in Eastern Germany was the same as the West, he said. But he was convinced the Russians were prepared to "go a long way towards modifying their attitude towards German free elections if they believed they could prevent what they fear so much—the organisation of Germany into two armed camps."

HE SUPPORTS NATO
Mr Bevan said the 12 German divisions would make "very little difference to the military balance but a great deal to the political atmosphere."

Mr Bevan said he and his friends had always supported NATO. They had taken the line that if the Soviet Union saw herself entitled to mobilise the forces round her border, Britain had the right to mobilise all the allies she could get.

"The danger from Communism arises not primarily from military but from social, political and economic sources," he said. "It would be possible to spend so much on manpower to meet the military menace that we could not meet the other menaces."

A-BOMBS FOR GERMANY
Mr Bevan said it was assumed that if Germany was rearmed the West would be in a strong position to negotiate with Russia.

Leaflets Thrown During Eden's Speech

London, Nov. 18. A group of three or four youths threw leaflets into the Chamber during Sir Anthony Eden's speech in the House of Commons today.

Sir Anthony laughed off the incident and continued his speech. The leaflets bore the words "No Arms for the Germans". On the back of the leaflets were pictures of German war-time concentration camps.—*France-Press*.

But the Soviet Union had already said that if Germany were rearmed, she would take additional measures herself. The situation then would be another balance of power at a high level of expenditure.

"Are we not deluding ourselves into believing that 12 additional German divisions will cause the Russians to surrender something they won't surrender now?" he asked.

Mr Bevan said they had been informed this afternoon that though Germany would not be allowed to make atom and hydrogen bombs, the treaty did not rule that she might not possess them. They may receive them from America, he said.

"Do you think people in this country will be secure against the prospects of war if German armies under Nazi officers have atom bombs?"

ATTLEE'S COMMENT
Mr Clement Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, said Mr Aneurin Bevan had argued with "great dialectical skill" in favour of doing nothing at present.

"But eventually he carried his argument so far that he really destroyed it," he added.

Mr Attlee said he could sympathise with the feelings of those who strongly disliked the idea of rearming the Germans. It was logical but not practical.

Members applauded when he said: "I have not found so far any alternative suggestion that does not expose us to more dangers and difficulties than these present proposals."

GAITSKELL ON COSTS
Earlier, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, contended that other Western European nations should share the cost of British forces being kept on the Continent until the end of the century.

Mr Gaitskell said the implication of Government statements on the cost of keeping troops on the Continent was that Britain would have to find about \$700 million sterling a year in the year 1950-51 and after.

"I think we are entitled to say that other countries should share this burden," he said.

Mr Harold MacMillan, Minister of Defence, said it was now doubtful whether the Soviet forces at present in the forward area could defeat the West's forces without reinforcement—that was "real progress."

TOTAL FORCES

"Even so, the Soviet forces could be increased to well over 100 divisions within 30 days. Total forces that could be mobilised were about 400 divisions."

"In that context the 12 German divisions with supporting air and naval forces standing ready in the vital centre sector of Europe are vital for defence."

Referring to Mr Gaitskell's remark about sharing the burden of costs, Mr MacMillan said a logical mathematical system could not be forced on NATO countries. But the British Government would do all it could to see it was as fair as possible.

If Britain's balance of payments position in future years caused anxiety she would ask the NATO Council to review the position.—*Reuter*.

One Bevanite Elected To Shadow Cabinet

London, Nov. 18. The Parliamentary Labour Party tonight chose only one left-winger in polling for the 12 elected seats in its "Shadow Cabinet"—parliamentary leadership—for the coming year.

He was Mr Harold Wilson, former Labour President of the Board of Trade, and a lieutenant of Mr Aneurin Bevan. Mr Wilson took Mr Bevan's place on the left Welshman resigned in April in protest at the policy of supporting West German rearmament and the Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation.

Results of the balloting among the 194 Labour Members of Parliament showed that all the other members elected last year had been re-elected. There were 35 candidates for the 12 places.

Mr Clement Attlee, the Party leader, Mr Herbert Morrison, his deputy, and Mr William Whitely, the Chief Whip, who is responsible for party discipline, are automatically members of the Parliamentary Committee. They were recently re-elected to their posts.

Tying in top place for the 12 elected seats were Mr Hugh Gaitskell, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr James Griffiths, one time Colonial Secretary.—*Reuter*.

Successor To Admiral Lambie

London, Nov. 18. The Queen has approved the appointment of Vice-Admiral A. K. Scott-Moncrieff, a K. St. Scott-Moncrieff, as Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station, in succession to Admiral Sir Charles E. Lambie from April 1955.

Vice-Admiral Scott-Moncrieff, who is 54, took part in many Russian "convoy" operations during the war and was in the naval force in the invasion of Sicily and Salerno. He is a specialist in communications and has served as chief signal officer to Admiral Mountbatten.—*Reuter*.

Peking Claims Army Camp Hit By Bombs

London, Nov. 18. Chinese Communists tonight claimed direct hits on anti-aircraft positions and a Nationalist army camp in a bomber raid today on Yushan island northeast of Tachen off the China coast.

The New China news agency said the bomber went over "in waves" and all returned safely to base.

The Chinese Nationalists earlier said the raid was made by four bombers with six fighter escort planes. They admitted "several casualties" but said one raider was "presumed damaged."—*Reuter*.

M.C.C. Bats Fall To Lindwall's Attack

Brisbane, Nov. 19. The M.C.C. came up against Australia's high speed bowler Ray Lindwall today for the first time in the present tour. Out went double century score, Mike Cowdrey and Trevor Bailey with the score at 17.

Things looked bad for the M.C.C. when Peter May fell to Ron Archer's bowling, one run later.

Then in came Compton and with Reg Simpson the two held out until lunch when the score was 85 for three wickets. Simpson's score was 50 not out and "Dashing Denis" Compton's, 31 not out.

Ray Lindwall bowling at a hot pace, had Colin Cowdrey caught for four and spearheaded Trevor Bailey stumps with a ball that shot down the pitch like a blazing meteor.

2 IN 4 BALLS

Lindwall, who now weighs one and a half stone less than when he was in England, got rid of Cowdrey and Bailey in the course of four balls of his second over.

With May's departure soon afterwards, it was left to Simpson fighting to re-establish himself as an opening bat, and Denis Compton to rally the score.

Lindwall had then taken two wickets for 27 and Archer one for 24.

The teams are:
Queensland: K. Archer, captain; K. Mackay, C. Harvey, P. Burns, R. Archer, J. Bratchford, R. Lindwall, B. Flynn, W. Groul, W. Walsley and N. V. Raymer. Twelfth man: E. Toovey.

M.C.C.: P.B.H. May, captain; T. E. Bailey, R. T. Simpson, M. C. Cowdrey, D. C. S. Compton, J. V. Wilson, A. V. Bedser, J. B. Statham, J. H. Wadde, J. McCann and K. Andrew. Twelfth man: R. Appleyard.

SCORES

M.C.C.—1st innings:
R. T. Simpson, not out... 14
M. C. Cowdrey, c. Groul... 4
Lindwall... 0
T. E. Bailey, b. Lindwall... 0
P. B. May, c. Bratchford... 0
Archer (R)... 0
Simpson, not out... 50
Compton, not out... 31
Extras... 3
Total 85 for 3.
Wicket fell at 1/17; 2/17; 3/18.

STOP PRESS

Big Stand By M.C.C.

Brisbane, Nov. 19. Simpson and Compton settled down after the luncheon adjournment and scored quickly all round the wicket.

The fourth wicket have now added 212 runs to the score, with Simpson 117 not out and Compton 105 not out, the score-board reads 214 for three.

Simpson's century included 13 fours and Compton's 10 fours.—*Reuter*.

TORIES HOLD KEY SEAT WITH BIGGER MAJORITY

Liverpool, Nov. 18. Sir Winston Churchill's Conservative Government scored an important political success in a by-election here today by retaining the marginal constituency of West Derby, with an increased majority.

The result declared tonight was Mr John Wooliam, Conservative, 21,155, Mr Bill Fenton, Labour, 16,550—Conservative majority 2,595.

Mr Wooliam, 27, a barrister, becomes the youngest member of Parliament.

The Conservative majority at the 1951 General Election was 1,707, and Government supporters are therefore greatly heartened by today's verdict.

Favourable Augury

They consider their increased majority in this formerly narrowly held constituency a favourable augury for the general election, expected some time next year.

Conservatives have now fought 40 by-elections since Sir Winston Churchill returned to power in 1951 without losing a single seat won or held at the General Election then.

A Government defeat at West Derby would have been a major setback at a time when its supporters believe the Conservative stock is rising in the country as a whole.

The competition of the 614-seat House of Commons now becomes as follows:
Conservative and allies 294
Labour 165
Liberal 6
Irish Nationalists 2
Irish Labour 1
Vacant seats 1

Havenga To Succeed Dr Malan

Johannesburg, Nov. 19. The South African Cabinet has agreed that the Finance Minister, Mr Nicolaas Havenga, will succeed Dr Daniel Malan when he retires as Prime Minister on November 30, the Rand Daily Mail reported today.

Quoting a "good source," this newspaper said Dr Malan achieved the final political triumph of his career in having the Cabinet accept his nomination at yesterday's Cabinet meeting for which he went specially from Cape Town to Pretoria.

The other candidate was Mr J. G. Strijdom, the Minister for Lands, who is now on holiday in Europe.—*Reuter*.

A Tunnel Under The Thames

London, Nov. 18. A new road through the square mile of the city of London, a new tunnel under the River Thames, underground garages and a review of the 80 miles an hour speed limit—these are some of the proposals announced by Mr John Boyd Carpenter, Minister of Transport, to deal with Greater London's daily traffic tie-ups.

The new road—it is about a mile long and 86 feet wide—is planned by the Corporation of the City of London. Mr Boyd Carpenter said he hoped "to approve soon the first instalment of the new road."

"And if the Corporation carry out their imaginative plan for incorporating an underground car park in it, this will help the parking problem in the city."

Work is expected to start on the new tunnel next year. It will span the river from Portford on the Strand bank to Portico on the Embankment. The cost will be £25,000,000.—*China Mail Special*.

New Move By Panama In Whaling Dispute

New York, Nov. 18. Panama submitted her dispute with Peru over the seizure of Panamanian whaling ships owned by the Greek-born millionaire, Mr Aristotele Onassis, to the Organisation of American States. It was feared tonight.

Senor Eusebio A. Morales, Panamanian permanent representative to the United Nations, called on Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General, today to tell him of this decision.

He is reported to have told him that Panama was following international law by submitting the dispute to the Organisation, which consists of all the 21 American Republics.

EVEN SECURITY COUNCIL
Senor Morales added, however, that Panama reserved the right to take the dispute to the United Nations or even the Security Council if she did not receive satisfactory consideration from the American Organisation.

He told reporters that Panama hoped to settle the dispute "amicably" as between two friendly nations through the Organisation.

It is believed that Panama may raise the matter in the General Assembly's Legal Committee when it discusses the final item on its agenda dealing with the economic development of fisheries.—*Reuter*.

U.S. Cigarette Co. Buys British Machine

London, Nov. 18. A British "electronic" instrument firm has won a £100,000 contract from the American makers of "Camel" cigarettes for equipment which measures cigarette papers to one millionth of an inch.

It is claimed that no equipment like it has yet been produced in the United States.—*China Mail Special*.

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MACEDONIA ACCUSES GREECE

Denying Fundamental Freedoms To Bulgars & Rumanians

U.N. COMMISSION ASKED TO INVESTIGATE

United Nations, Nov. 18.

Macedonian political and religious organisations charged today in a letter to the United Nations that Greece was denying fundamental freedoms to peoples of Bulgarian and Rumanian origin in Macedonia.

The organisations challenged the Greek Government to allow a United Nations Commission to visit Macedonia to get the answers to the following questions:

France To Reduce Force In Indo-China

Paris, Nov. 18.

The 150,000 strong French expeditionary force in South Vietnam is to be reduced to 50,000 men, the National Assembly's Finance Commission was told here today.

A French Deputy M. Charles Fournier, who is a member of the Finance Commission, said that the force in 1955 would be reduced to 50,000 men, and that the French Government would be able to pay the cost of the force in 1955.

The French Government had been asked to make up the difference, but so far, M. Fournier said, no official assurance had been received from Washington.

STATE OF ANARCHY

The Deputy said that a virtual state of anarchy prevailed in South Vietnam. The French army of 150,000 men had suffered 2,000 deaths since the outbreak of the war, and what was left had been divided up between the various factions seeking power in the country.

M. Fournier said that the Vietnamese in the North had handed over only 10,000 of the estimated 30,000 French Union prisoners of war.

Despite the Geneva agreements, the Vietnamese had moved heavy artillery and other military material into their zone, he said.

Of the 6,000 Frenchmen in Hanoi six months ago, only 111 remained there today, M. Fournier said. An estimated 400,000 people had evacuated Tonkin but the Vietnamese were now oppressing by force any new evacuees. — Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 1 Bring into being (6).
 - 5 Spot (5).
 - 8 Join (5).
 - 10 Turn upside down (6).
 - 11 Attempt (5).
 - 12 Chemical (5).
 - 13 Wan (4).
 - 14 Articles (5).
 - 15 Hawker (6).
 - 16 Chase (5).
 - 20 View (5).
 - 22 Tale of heroism (4).
 - 23 Oppressed persons (5).
 - 24 Free from dirt (5).
 - 26 Not so difficult (6).
 - 27 Dreads (5).
 - 28 Finished (5).
 - 29 Glistens (5).

- DOWN
- 1 Maims (8).
 - 2 Letter cover (5).
 - 3 Change direction (4).
 - 4 Lures (7).
 - 5 Barren (7).
 - 6 Spanish coin (6).
 - 7 Fascination (5).
 - 14 Outbreak (5).
 - 15 Ghosts (8).
 - 16 Arranged, as feathers (7).
 - 17 Dances (7).
 - 18 Insecure (6).
 - 21 Punctuation mark (5).
 - 24 Girdle (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Decrep, 5 Spot, 8 On, 10 Rascal, 12 Ennui, 13 Trade, 20 Beet, 27 Takt, 28 Nectar. Down: 1 Dire, 3 Cant, 5 Moor, 6 Pumper, 7 Stencil, 9 Exalted, 10 Rascal, 13 Inspect, 14 Defends, 15 Ascribe, 17 Debar, 19 Fasten, 21 Cite, 23 Last, 25 Peer.



Princess Margaret, accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough, passes through a guard of honour of Red Cross nurses on her arrival at Blenheim Palace to see a special showing of the Christian Dior fashion collection.—Central Press Photo.

KABAKA OF BUGANDA

No Appeal Against Court Ruling

Kampala, Nov. 18.

Representatives of the exiled Kabaka (King) of Buganda have decided not to appeal against the recent court ruling on Britain's withdrawal of recognition from their leader.

The deadline for an appeal expired today. Plans were made for an appeal but Britain on Tuesday announced that Kabaka Mutesa II, the 30-year-old ruler, could return to Buganda subject to certain conditions.

Proposals for constitutional reforms and the ruler's homecoming. He was deposed a year ago for failing to "co-operate loyally" with the Government. — China Mail Special.

TEST LEGALITY

Chief Justice J. B. Griffin, ruling on November 4 in a civil action to test the legality of the withdrawal of recognition, refused to agree that the withdrawal was unlawful.

But he added that in case there was an appeal he would nevertheless give it as his opinion that the Government was "mistaken" in applying Article 6 of the 1900 agreement, under which Uganda is ruled, to the case in question.

Members of the Buganda Lukiko (Parliament) today met Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor of Uganda, for a lengthy discussion on Britain's conditions for allowing Mutesa II to return from London.

The main point of discussion was Britain's stipulation for a nine-month interval between the Lukiko's acceptance

Alleged Spies Sentenced

Berlin, Nov. 18. An East German court at Erfurt, Thuringia, today sentenced five alleged spies to life imprisonment, the East German news agency (ADN) reported.

They were charged with working for the West German Gehlen organisation, headed by former General Reinhard Gehlen.

Two others were sentenced to 15 years' hard labour and an eighth to ten years.

A court at Gera also in Thuringia today sentenced a 20-year-old man to 12 years' hard labour on similar charges. — Reuter.

SCIENTISTS WILL LIVE IN A HOTHOUSE

They Are Fighting 'Red Boy,' A Deadly Disease

Bristol, Nov. 18.

Professor Hans Heller, 44-year-old professor of pharmacology at Bristol University, is to lead a team of medical research scientists who are to live for four days in a "jungle hothouse" at the university in an attempt to trace a deadly tropical disease.

With the mercury hovering around the 100 mark, the team will live on an African native diet of cooked green plantains, banana-like mofaki fruit and African beans. The food is being flown from Uganda.

The disease, known as kwashiorkor, afflicts thousands of African natives and people in other tropical countries.

The team will be given books to read and a radio set, but otherwise they will be cut off from the world.

Vienna-born Professor Heller and two assistants spent several months in Uganda last year studying the disease. On his return to England he decided to continue his research by simulating tropical and sub-tropical conditions at the university.

Ancient Grave Discovered

Moscow, Nov. 18.

Ukrainian archaeologists have discovered the grave of a Scythian who died between 300 B.C. and 400 B.C.

Some 3,500 gold trinkets buried with her included brooches and pendants, portraits of a lion, a leopard, a bee and the head of the Goddess Athena, as well as earrings, a signet ring and beads.

The find was reported by an expedition from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences after digging at Melitopol, in the southern Ukraine, 30 miles from the Sea of Azov.

Prof. A. I. Terenoshkin, leader of the expedition, said that with the grave of a noblewoman was found another which appeared to be the burial place of the leader or one of the members of the ruling family of the Scythian tribe.

Alongside his burial chamber, the expedition found the skeletons of two saddled and bridled horses in a separate pit.

A child's skeleton, said to have been "obviously sacrificed during the burial," was discovered in a passage.

Prof. Terenoshkin described the find as "among the most outstanding of the last decade and presents a science with a very important archaeological memorial." — China Mail Special.



Lord Montgomery

University next week, it was announced today.

Dr Grayson Kirk, Columbia President, will make the award on Tuesday and afterwards Lord Montgomery will deliver a lecture entitled "Education for Leadership."

On Monday night, Lord Montgomery will also lecture at the University on the same subject. — United Press.

Senate Will Wait For McCarthy

Washington, Nov. 18.

The Senate today voted to recess its Special Senate Session until November 29 to give Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy time to recover from an elbow injury.

The action came after Senate Republican leader — William F. Knowland read the Senate a letter from Dr. George W. Calver, Capitol physician, who said "permanent injury" could result unless Sen. McCarthy stays in the hospital for 10 days of treatment.

Democratic leaders Lyndon B. Johnson agreed to Sen. Knowland's request for postponement of the debate on recommendations that the Wisconsin Republican be censured. — United Press.

Morocco Strike Begins Half-Heartedly

Rabat, Nov. 18.

The three-day "strike of mourning" called by Nationalists and Communists throughout Morocco began half-heartedly today with a calm that contrasted strongly with the blossoming violence in French North Africa.

The strike affected principally the native medinas of the protectorate's big cities, where all shops were shut at dawn.

But for Moroccans public services were hardly affected by the shutdown and in European quarters life continued normally in most cases.

East in Algeria, where an outlaw "Army of God" has spread terror for almost three weeks in the desolate Aurès mountains, the French authorities reported no new fighting or raids on undefended villages.

The strike was called by the Nationalist Istiglal Party and seconded by the Communist Party of Morocco in protest against the former Sultan's death in August, 1953.

EGYPTIAN AID

Egypt officially admitted for the first time today that it had supplied "material aid" to North African Nationalists. Cairo radio has for months been supporting nationalist aspirations.

The admission was made by the Minister of National Guidance, Salah Salem, in a blast against "the Arab world" and hinted that Egypt might no longer support the Arab League's activity in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

The Moroccan strike touched only large cities and did not disturb life in towns, villages and the countryside. Casablanca was the most seriously affected, with native shops closing throughout the city and 60 per cent of workers in private enterprises staying away from their jobs.

In Tunisia, where interest centred on negotiations between the Tunisians and French governments now going on in Paris, Sallagha outlaws kept up minor harassment of isolated French farms. — United Press.

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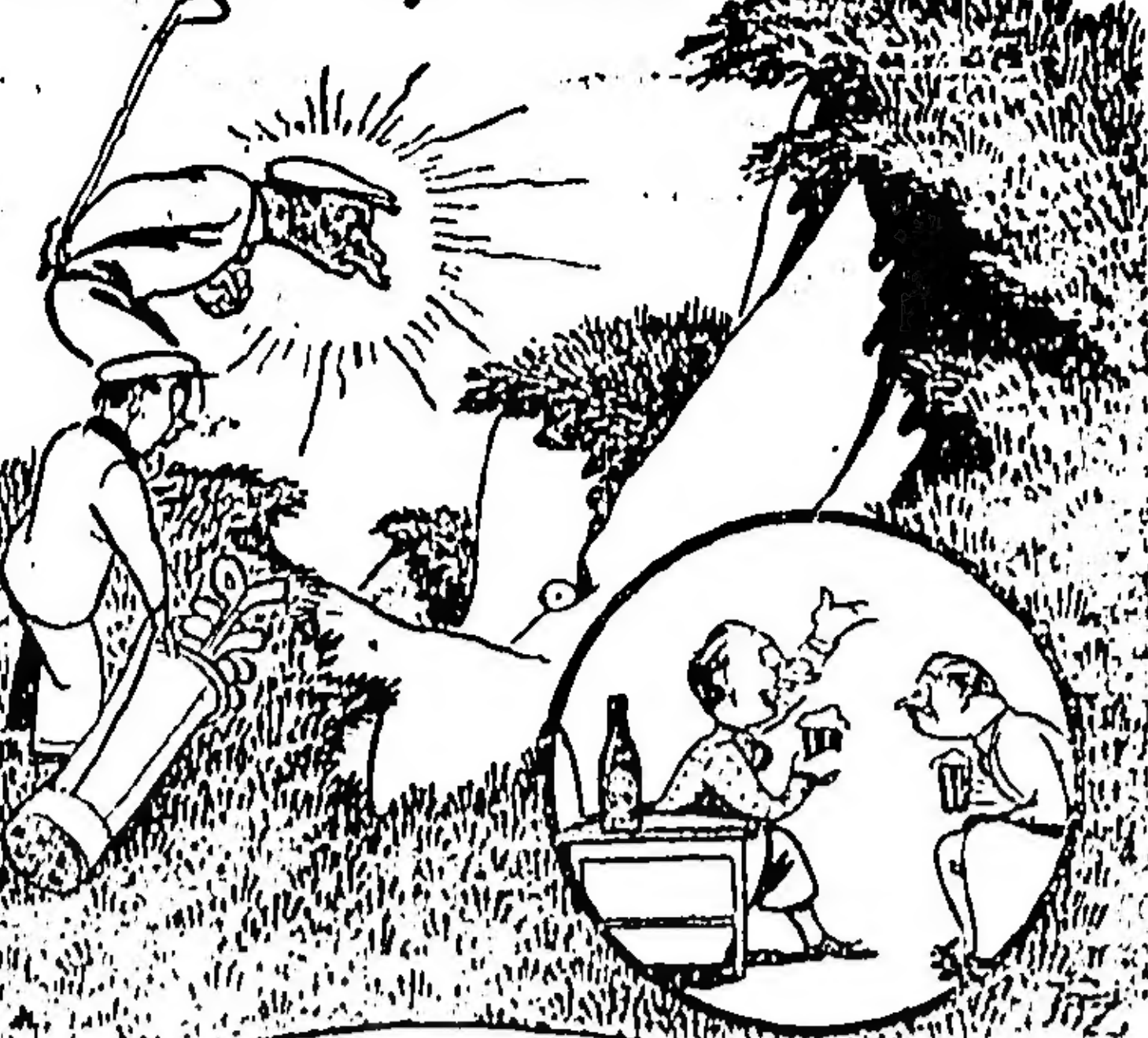
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THE NEW DIPLOMACY

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IT'S BOOM TIME IN BRITAIN

"BOOM" probably conjures up to-day visions of oil gushing in Canada's Alberta, gold strikes in her northland, aluminium mills thundering in northern British Columbia.

But, however, odd "booming Britain" may sound, the adjective fits.

This year, Britain's factories will churn out three items for every two produced before the war.

Every man in a British factory will produce 60 percent more than he did in 1939. That is a whopping leap—and even more impressive if you remember that the per man productivity in American factories has increased only 50 percent in the same period.

Britain's story probably rings strangely in ears used to the gloomy pronouncements of Chancellors of the Exchequer who, in postwar years, have often left the impression that things were more than a little rocky.

But what is gloomy to a Chancellor may still be a stirring story.

There was a lot of factors leading up to the glooms of Chancellors: industry knocked lousy-lousy by war, overseas investments sold to carry on the fight, the changing face of world markets, and periodic shortages of raw materials.

Every automobile, every airliner, every nut and bolt, in fact, produced since the war has been vitally necessary to Britain's survival. If production had not risen, the country would have gone bust.

As it is, these plants are just nicely paying their way. And, to do it, Britain has had to work vast changes in the whole pattern of her industry.

FEATURE WRITER LES ARMOUR
AND ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT RONALD BOXALL TODAY
CONCLUDE THEIR STUDY OF
BUSTLING BRITAIN

Aircraft production has risen from a prewar "too little to be bothered counting" to this year's two civil aircraft a day. If that doesn't sound like much, figure how much work goes into a modern jet airliner—a phase of production in which Britain holds an undisputed world lead. Looking into the future, Britain has started work on a vast atomic power station in Northern Scotland which (if you don't count the recently announced tiny Russian experimental plot plant) will be the first in the world, probably by several years. It will certainly be the first major industrial plant.

The Backbone

NOR have the basic industries and power sources been neglected. Electric power output has more than doubled.

Coal production, despite the simple fact that every ton of coal is harder to dig than the last one and despite a serious drop in manpower, has remained at its prewar average.

Steel, of course, is the backbone of industry, and the

belching mills of the Midlands today turn out more than 1½ tons for every prewar ton—a record 17½ million tons last year.

Chemical output is up 51 percent, vehicles 38 percent, engineering and shipbuilding 30 percent, paper and printing 32 percent.

All in all, it sounds pretty good. But it hasn't been easy.

A fuel and power shortage in 1947, for instance, wasted tens of millions of man-hours, and various other war material shortages since have eaten up millions more precious hours.

For some industries, drastic remedies were essential. Take coal. The end of the war found many pits dragging along, with pitifully ancient equipment and hundreds of pits just about worked out.

To get out of the mess, someone had to find a master plan, and a lot of money fast. Coal owners just didn't have the capital. Nationalisation seemed the only hope—and for all its problems—nearly everyone is agreed that it is still the only solution for coal.

Railways were in a similar jumble.

Unstable world markets and tough special problems, like cracking the dollar market, created further upsets.

And it is still true that, although the British factory worker produces twice as much as his Italian counterpart, he produces only a little more than half as much as his Canadian or American opposite number.

For that, there are many reasons. The American worker has eight horsepower of machinery behind him; the British, a scant 3½.

Winning Fight

MUCH British plant is too old for the job. That, in part, is one of the prices of being first in the field. If you have a textile mill, you can't just throw it away and buy a new one whenever some major technical development comes along. You have to wait until you can afford it. Your competitor who came in later has a distinct advantage.

And, to survive, Britain must produce a lot of high quality goods not produced elsewhere. Often, in work of this kind, it is impossible to get as much out of a man-hour as you could with mass production methods.

And, of course, one of Britain's biggest assets is its long experience in producing quality goods.

Meanwhile, Britain has already mastered the technique of mass production in the fields where they are desirable. Just now, the nation must go on fighting. But it is a winning fight.

THE MAN WHO RESCUED ROBINSON CRUSOE

By J. W. TAYLOR

WARWICKSHIRE historians found rather nostalgic the passing comment by the Radio Doctor in a recent broadcast on the value of Dover's Powder as a cold cure, "if you can get the powder." For them it revived the story of the discovery of Dover's Powder by a Warwickshire doctor and his historic rescue, of the stranded mariner later to become the central figure of Defoe's epic "Robinson Crusoe."

DESERT ISLAND

The seaman, Alexander Selkirk, or, more properly, Selcraig, was marooned on a desert island in the Pacific; the Warwickshire medic was Dr Thomas Dover, whose passion for the sea took him privateering. His rescue of Selkirk was related in a booklet written by an officer named Woodes Rogers, Dover's superior on board ship, which reached the hands of Daniel Defoe. He transformed the story into the immortal adventures of Robinson Crusoe, which have delighted so

many generations of readers young and old.

Prelude to the "discovery" of "Crusoe" was the fitting out of an expedition to prey on the commerce of France and Spain, undertaken by a party of adventurers from Bristol. Dr Dover joined it. His financial contribution was such that he was allowed to call on a ship's officer, being given the curious double rank of "Second Captain and Captain of the Marines."

His navigating officer to the expedition was the famous Somerset buccaner, William Dampier, who was awarded £200,000 later, but died before he could receive it.

Out in the Pacific the buccaniers spied smoke rising from a lalet of the Juan Fernandez group. A boat from "flagship," The Duke, was sent to investigate, with Dr Dover in command, of a party of "marines." They were astounded to be greeted by a run-down figure speaking English harshly and with a Scots accent. It was Selkirk (Selcraig). His story was that he had been put ashore from a ship because of alleged youths-murdering by one Steadfast, an associate of William Dampier, and left to fend for himself on this lalet.

He was taken on by the expedition and his stories in the

mess gave Woodes Rogers the material for the booklet on which Defoe later based his Robinson Crusoe epic.

The doctor's "Dover Powder" was a preparation of opium and peppercorns which, according to the Radio Doctor, still has curative properties for combating the common cold. He became known as the "Quickliver Doctor," although there is no mercury in his cold cure.

SMALLPOX CURE

Dr Dover was trained in London under the famous Dr Sydenham, by whom he was cured of smallpox in the course of a remarkable treatment which Dover described in his notes:

"Though it was January, my windows were constantly open, and my bedclothes ordered to be laid no higher than my waist. Sydenham made me take twelve bottles of small beer, adulterated with extract of vitriol, every 24 hours."

It was the smallpox virus this potent mixture killed, and not Dr Dover, who was soon up and out of his adventures.

Dover eventually settled down in his native Midlands and wrote the book which crystallised his reputation, "The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country."

A YEAR OF TREATIES

Does It Mean Peace Soon?

By JAMES WICKENDEN

WITHIN a few months ten major diplomatic agreements have given hope to the West of co-existence with Russia and China.

They are the Balkans agreement, the settlement of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, the Italo-Yugoslav Trieste settlement, the Anglo-Egyptian Suez treaty, the Geneva settlement of the Indo-China War, the creation of the Southeast Asian defence organisation, the agreement on German rearmament, the ending of the occupation, the extension of the Brussels Pact and, last of all, the Saar agreement.

This impressive catalogue of diplomatic peace triumphs has hailed most of the long-standing sore spots of the free world. It brings the unity vital to dealing with the monolithic Communist axis, and the Geneva settlement improves relations between China and the world.

But the number of treaties has been like a glut. The effect of them has not been politically digested.

Also, as if to check over-optimism, there are signs that the danger of war between Israel and the Arab states is increasing.

But the free world will be more able to deal with this dispute if world tension in general is reduced.

Western Unity

Fortunately, both Russia and China appear to be pursuing the aim of co-existence with earnestness. They have, at last, begun to lower the Iron Curtain.

Russia has taken the lead by accepting the Trieste settlement, and by starting to open friendly relations with Yugoslavia. She has also begun to discuss disarmament in the United Nations, although so far without commitments.

By themselves these moves might mean little. But they have been made in reaction to increasing Western unity. They have also been made amidst an increasing exchange of missions, tours and international sports events. Neither China nor Russia seems anxious to continue as remote forbidden countries.

But there is another side to co-existence.

It is that the initiative of the Industrial Revolution, once held by the West, is passing to the huge Communist states.

Compared to contemporary Russia and to future China, Europe suddenly shrinks. It becomes a small peninsula glowing with a few lights of culture compared to a teeming new world of industry and power.

Only by its utmost exertions can the West keep pace with

In this year of treaties, the full import of nuclear weapons has been exposed. Now it is known that their effect on the atmosphere is cumulative; that in destroying an enemy the destroyer must himself suffer from a global radiation which will last for 5,000 years.

This fact makes nuclear war the suicide of humanity. So the familiar mushroom cloud may become the symbol of a new human conscience; a scientific reminder that to commit the crime of war is to bring retribution as surely as if it were administered by a visible avenging God.

This truth may indeed herald a new millennium in international morality and peace. At least there is no doubt that the consequences of war have never curbed ambition so much as now. This new dread already appears to be in the minds of world leaders, to be urging caution and even some humility. Its effect is, perhaps, already showing in the present moves towards co-existence.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



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"CANTON"	28th December	10th Jan. 1955
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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	21st November	22nd December
"CORFU"	17th December	17th Jan. 1955
"CANTON"	10th Jan. 1955	14th Feb. 1955
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ELSIE FIELD IN ZURICH

Zurich, Nov. 18. Dr. Elsie Field, sister of Herman and Noel Field, both recently released from prison in East Europe, arrived here today by air from London, with the identified woman believed to be Herman's wife.

British European Airways officials maintained strict secrecy regarding the woman who left the airport for the city immediately after she was hurried past Customs officials.

Local reports here say Herman Field, who was freed from a Polish jail last month, is due to leave Warsaw tonight for Zurich. His wife's arrival has been expected for the last day or two.

She has been living in a London suburb since 1949, when her husband disappeared.

For Vienna by air, she once thought to have gone there to welcome Mr and Mrs Noel Field, who were recently released from a Hungarian jail. -Reuter.

HEIR FOR PREMIER BARONET

Edinburgh, Nov. 18. The 35-year-old Duchess of Roxburgh today gave birth to a baby boy in an Edinburgh nursing home. Mother and child, who becomes heir to the dukedom, were said to be "doing well."

The Duchess and the 40-year-old Duke, premier Baronet of Scotland and one of Britain's wealthiest men, were married last January. About a month before their previous marriages were dissolved on the same day in the Court of Session here.

The former Duchess, 38-year-old god-child of King George V and Queen Mary, mentioned the present Duchess in her divorce petition, alleging misconduct with the Duke.

YEAR LONG FUED

The former Duchess and the Duke waged a year long feud in which he tried to have her evicted from the ducal seat, Fife's Castle, near Weddurg, Scotland.

The row ended when the Duchess suddenly walked out of the Castle, promising never to return. The reason for the feud remained a secret between her and the Duke.

The present Duchess, formerly Mrs Elizabeth Church, is the ex-wife of a British Army officer, Lieutenant-Colonel James Cunningham Church, who commanded the First Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Hongkong.

The Colonel had cited the Duke—Chau Mail Special.

Women Occupy Important Place In Labour Force

Ottawa, Nov. 18.

The creation of the new Women's Bureau, set up by the Federal Department of Labour, marks Government recognition of the enormously important place which women have come to occupy in Canada's labour force.

Today, five times as many women are employed in Canada as in 1900, although the population, now 15,000,000, has only doubled since then.

On Canada's labour force, including all fully employed persons, which at the summer peak reaches 5,500,000, no less than 20 per cent are at present women. Well over 1,000,000 women are at work even in the slack season.

Furthermore, there has been a great increase in the number of married women with jobs. Fifteen years ago, before World War II, only ten per cent of women at work were married.

CHANGED PATTERN
The war changed the national pattern and today the proportion has gone up to 30 per cent.

The Women's Bureau is designed to assist women to get better pay, working conditions and jobs, and to study welfare problems. Its first director is Miss Marion Royce, a Canadian sociologist who has served with the international staff of the Young Women's Christian Association in Washington and Geneva.

Many factors enter into this changing complexion of Canadian labour in a changing Canada and a changing twentieth century world.

Warlike and postwar industrialization here has created all sorts of new "desk jobs" suited to women. Improved mechanization has made it possible for women to do many factory jobs, previously beyond their strength.

Social security laws such as those providing family allowances, unemployment insurance and old age pensions, have called for an army of clerical workers in the civil service, most of whom are women.

Urbanisation of Canada has contributed greatly, as this nation of "country mice" gives way to the "town mice." When Canada first became a nation, in 1867, only two out of ten Canadians lived in cities. Today, six out of ten Canadians are urban dwellers, with the trek away from the farms and into the towns becoming more marked every year.

Thus, more women need to work to buy the food which they used to raise themselves on farms.

MANY GAPS LEFT

As in other countries, the war left many gaps for women to fill in industry and commerce, but the return of peace did not see the trek "back to the kitchens" which had been confidently expected by mere males.

Many liked the independence which came from having their own pay cheque while others liked the work itself and found it more rewarding than house-keeping.

Since the Canadian birthrate is higher than that of the United States and almost twice as high as that of Britain, it is obvious that Canadian women are not shrinking the primary function of women.

Much of the increase in the number of working women with full time jobs can be explained by the employment of older women, especially married women whose children have grown up. In addition, women generally live longer than men, with the result that there are many widows ready to work.

One part of the Canadian pattern is not true of older countries, such as those of Europe. In Canada, working as a whole have higher educational qualifications than working men, many of whom are such as loggers and other primary workers, need little schooling.

Only 35 per cent of the men in the Canadian labour force, compared with 52 per cent of the women, have had between nine and 12 years of schooling. Only nine per cent of the working men, compared with 13 per cent of the working women, have had more than 13 years of schooling.

WOMEN IN OFFICES

The explanation is that far more women than men work in offices, where educational requirements are higher than in heavy industry.

Establishment of the new Women's Bureau, to look after the interests of Canadian women workers, represents a victory for the women's organizations which have long pressed for special consideration of the problems of women in industry and commerce.

Particularly, it is a triumph for the four women Members of Parliament and the five women Senators, most of whom are newcomers to the Canadian Parliament.

At the same time, Canada's present Minister of Labour, Mr. Milton Gregg, VC, has been notably sympathetic to their representations and it was due to his insistence that the "Innovation" was approved by the Cabinet and carried by Parliament.

Mr. Gregg has expressed the hope that Miss Royce will in time become senior adviser to the Government on all matters affecting women workers—which would give her a "cash" of over one million souls—China Mail Special.

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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



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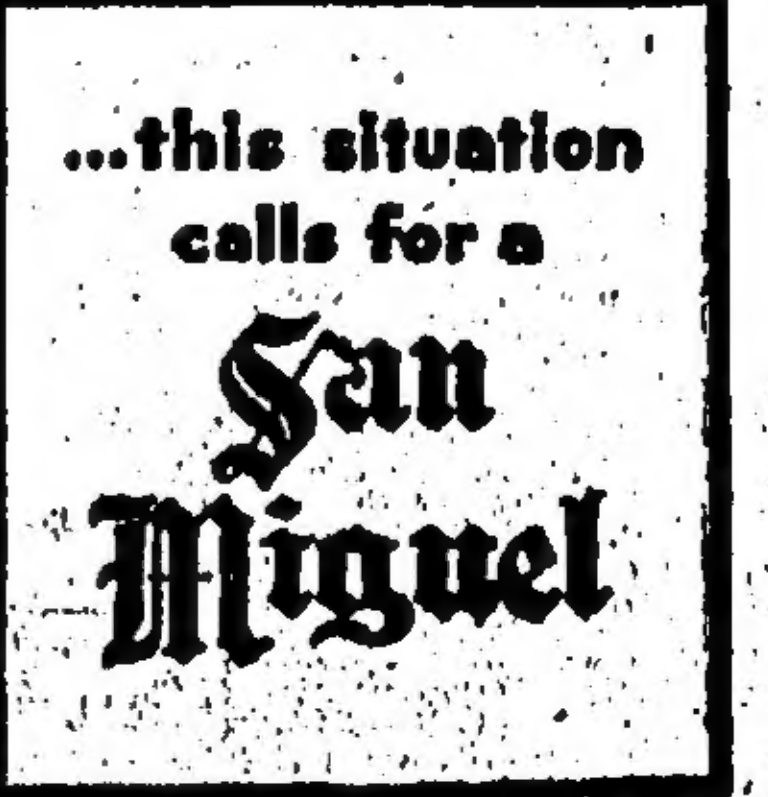
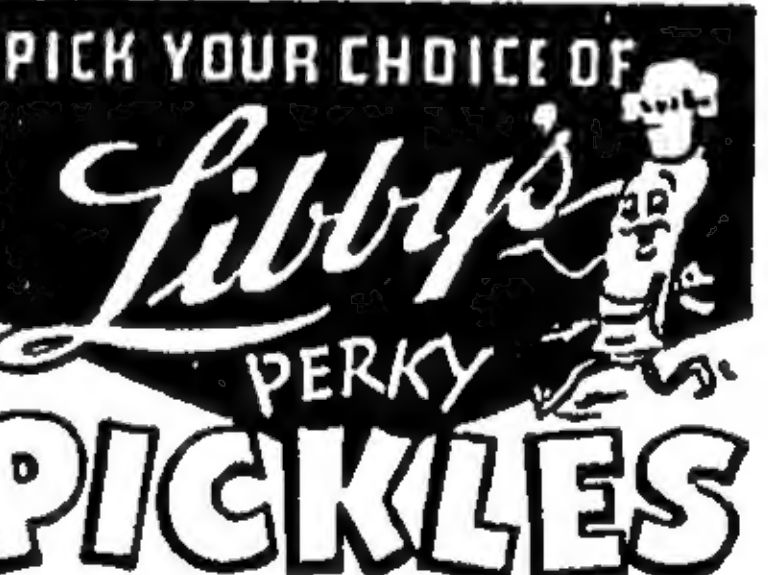
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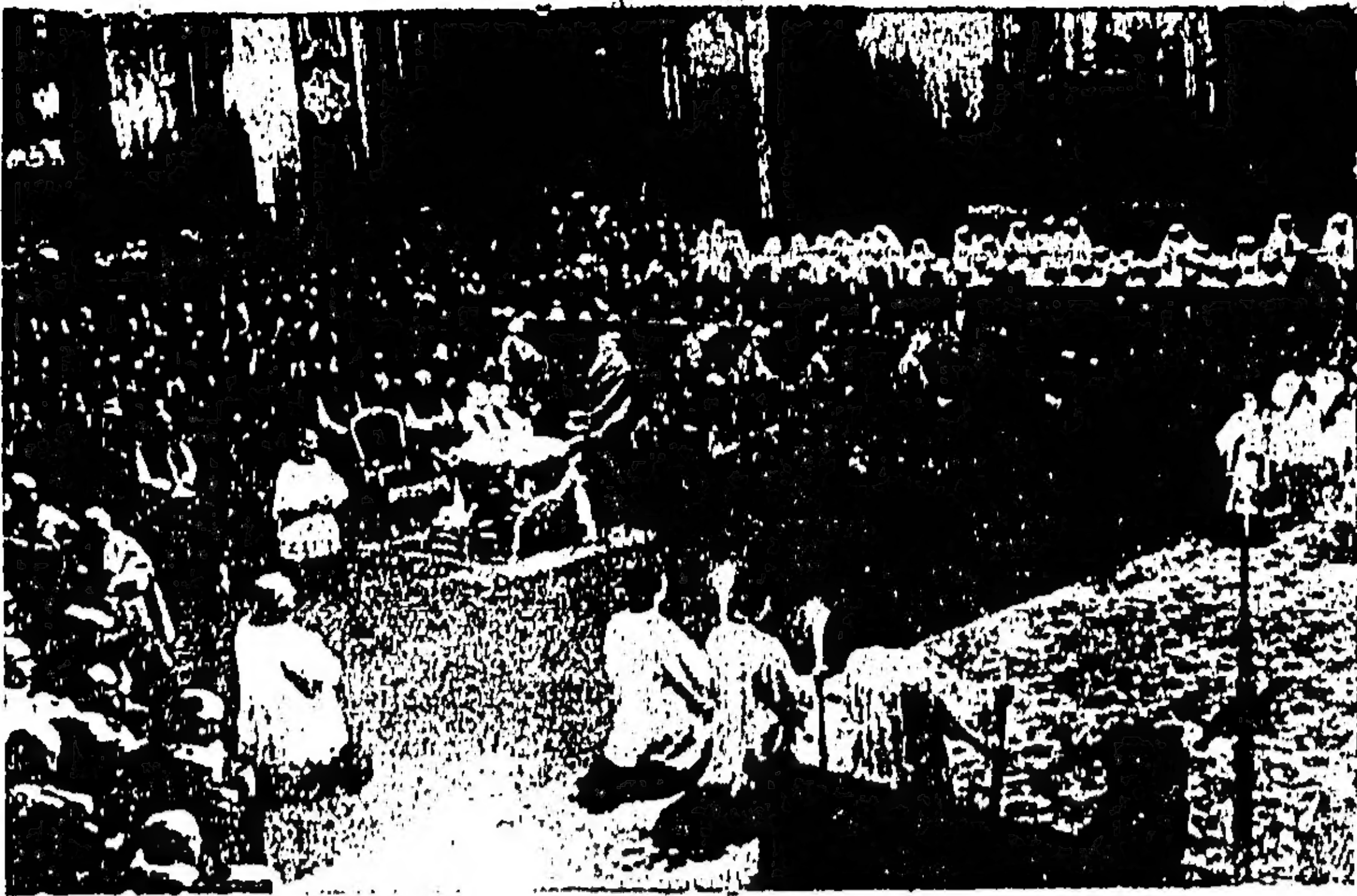
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CURRENT BOOK REVIEW

Communist Infiltration Tactics

A Norwegian version of an American book about the infiltration tactics employed by Communist parties all over the world, edited by the Norwegian Labour party, has provoked some bitter comments in Oslo from various organisations mentioned in it.

The book has been well received in Norway, where it is being sold in a book form in Norway for a political pamphlet of this type. The book has been well received in Norway, where it is being sold in a book form in Norway for a political pamphlet of this type.

The American original was written by Professor Philip S. Smith, of California University, and was called "Communist Infiltration Tactics" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, and London).

It is one of the most thorough studies of the Communist infiltration tactics and strategy, written by Mr. Hakan Lie, Secretary of the Norwegian Labour Party and Editor of the Norwegian version, in his "Forsvar" word.

He said that he had tried to bring out particularly the part of Professor Smith's book which could be of use to the workers who are in contact with Communists.

He added that with the emphasis now laid by the Norwegian Communist Party leaders on infiltration into student and youth organisations and into humanitarian groups, the book should also have a message to others outside the Labour movement.

It is ironic to see how well-meaning women and men allow themselves to be exploited as tools for the Communists. Only knowledge and enlightenment can prevent these things being repeated too often," he concluded.

The booklet is mainly based on the material in Professor Smith's book, apart from some of the quotations from Communist literature which Mr. Lie has selected as far as possible from books and other publications available in Norwegian translation.

But Mr. Lie has also included a number of examples of Communist tactics in Norway and has named certain organisations, individuals and one newspaper, which he regards as the objects of Communist infiltration in this country.

It is particularly these parts of it which have been the subject of discussion and comment here.

The newspaper concerned, the Independent Liberal Oslo evening newspaper *Dagbladet*, was the first to react to the book, which it described as a dishonest form of argument to use in political debate.

The newspaper was mentioned in the book in a section dealing with Communist efforts to "neutralise" their opponents by placing Communists in newspapers and other organs which influence public opinion, and by using politically active personalities in the Press.

It is always done in the name of tolerance, the book said, and Mr. Lie's version added: "In Norway *Dagbladet* is today undoubtedly the most effective

Tactics

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It is always done in the name of tolerance, the book said, and Mr. Lie's version added: "In Norway *Dagbladet* is today undoubtedly the most effective

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The book has been well received in Norway, where it is being sold in a book form in Norway for a political pamphlet of this type. The book has been well received in Norway, where it is being sold in a book form in Norway for a political pamphlet of this type.

The American original was written by Professor Philip S. Smith, of California University, and was called "Communist Infiltration Tactics" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, and London).

It is one of the most thorough studies of the Communist infiltration tactics and strategy, written by Mr. Hakan Lie, Secretary of the Norwegian Labour Party and Editor of the Norwegian version, in his "Forsvar" word.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Germans after old markets in Middle and Near East

Frankfurt, Nov. 18. German industry is making determined efforts to recapture the position it held in the Near and Middle East during the heyday of Imperial Germany before World War I.

The flow of German capital and investment goods and of German technicians and workmen has reached unprecedented proportions. German firms are building roads, bridges, power plants, power lines, ore processing plants, concrete plants, irrigation systems and chemical factories everywhere from Greece to Afghanistan.

The region is swarming with German engineers and salesmen helping to survey sites for new plants, draw blueprints and explore untapped mineral resources.

Germany of firms have received concessions in two promising areas, Thrace and the Yemen, as well as exploration rights in the Lebanon.

The concessions in Thrace and the Yemen were given to the German companies of Berlin. The rights in the Turkish part of Thrace were given exclusively to Delmann, while those in the Greek part of Thrace went to a combination of Delmann and the Athens firms of Dits.

West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, to Turkey and the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, to Germany.

Estimates put the value of German capital exports to countries of the Near and Middle East since 1948, when West Germany's economic recovery began at roughly 1,000 million marks (about £85,000,000) or between 10 and 15 per cent of all West German capital exports.

No detailed estimate is available of the total value of orders given to German builders, but they run into hundreds of millions of marks, mostly secured against stiff British and American competition.

The Association of German Steel Builders said that since 1948 its members had received export orders totalling more than 100,000,000 marks (about £8,500,000) of which the greater part came from the East and from Latin America.

The export business of the Iron and steel building industry rose from 64 million marks (about £5,350,000) in 1950 to 348,000,000 marks (about £29 million) in 1953—a rise from 62 to 60.2 per cent in the proportion of total business.

Recent deals secured by West German industry include:

1. A consortium of four German firms is building a steel works, a coking plant, an ammonia plant and a benzole plant in Turkey.

2. The Badische Anilin and Sodafabrik of Ludwigshafen with Friedrich Uhde K.G. of Dortmund is building a 100 million marks (about £8,500,000) nitrogen plant in Turkey.

3. Three German firms are building a huge dam and power plant on the Saryr River in one of the wildest regions of Turkey.

4. Krupp A.G. of Essen is planning to build a bridge over the Bosphorus between the European and the Asian parts of Turkey.

5. A German machine building factory is setting up a sugar factory in Turkey.—China Mail Special.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

New York, Nov. 18. World No. 4 sugar futures closed today unchanged to 2 points lower with sales of 38 contracts.

All interest centred in the domestic contract, where confusion prevailed because of the unexpected announcement by the Government cancelling its recent 50,000-ton increase in the import quota.

Dealer said the action was without precedent since Congress voted control over the domestic sugar market in 1934. Under the law the agriculture Secretary may raise or lower quotas during the year, regulating his action with supply-demand factors, but never has an announcement of a quota change been made and then rescinded.

Both buyers and sellers were temporarily withdrawn from the market until the quota picture is clarified, dealers reported.

Futures (closures): Contract No. 4 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 5 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 6 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 7 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 8 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 9 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 10 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 11 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 12 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 13 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 14 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 15 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 16 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 17 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 18 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 19 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 20 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 21 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 22 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 23 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 24 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 25 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 26 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 27 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 28 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 29 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 30 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 31 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 32 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 33 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 34 (world) 31.00; Contract No. 35 (world) 31.00; 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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1954

West Makes Good Progress With Soviet Russia On "Atoms For Peace" Plan

New York, Nov. 18.

The seven Western "nuclear" powers, seeking unanimity with Russia on the peaceful development of atomic energy, today issued an amended resolution in the United Nations which Russia said was "generally acceptable."

But Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate submitted an amendment in the Political Committee to allow Communist China to be invited to the scientific conference on atomic energy proposed for next summer.

The Committee, which has been debating the issue, did not take an immediate vote and adjourned until nine p.m. (GMT) tomorrow when it hopes to finish the discussion.

The seven-power resolution has now been altered in several instances to conform to suggestions made by Mr. Vyshinsky and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon of India.

The revised text omits the original reference to the relationship of the proposed international atomic energy agency being "similar" to that of the specialized agencies.

As now submitted, the Agency would be established "if possible" in an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations.

Mr. Vyshinsky has insisted that there should be a link between the agency and the Security Council.

Others, including Mr. Krishna Menon, have insisted that the agency should be given the same relationship as the specialized agencies such as the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The new text takes up a point made by Mr. Menon and inserts an additional clause to the effect that in addition to informing members of the United Nations on progress achieved in establishing the agency, it views of members who have manifested their interest be fully considered.

In the clause calling for a scientific conference to explore means of developing atomic energy, the new text says that the technical conference should be "of governments" meaning that governments would appoint the scientists taking part. This was another suggestion made by Mr. Menon.

PROPOSED MEMBERS
The resolution also enumerates the countries to serve on the advisory committee which would prepare and circulate a detailed agenda for the scientific conference. Mr. Vyshinsky said yesterday that the Soviet Union would agree to serve on such a committee.

Proposed membership is Brazil, Canada, France, India, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

None of the amendments privately submitted by Mr. Vyshinsky is in fact included in the revised text though the revisions in the preamble take into account an idea he had expressed.

The Soviet Union wanted the resolution to say that atomic energy should be utilized "for peaceful ends only for the benefit of peoples and for the amelioration of their living conditions."

The use of the word "only" in the place suggested by Mr. Vyshinsky might have implied the prohibition of atomic weapons.

Mr. Vyshinsky also wanted an insertion recommending that the "corresponding" states should continue negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

This was not included. Mr. Vyshinsky's last amendment proposing that in addition to United Nations members of the specialized agencies "all other states" which desired to attend the scientific conference should also be invited, also was not included.

The effect of this amendment would have been to permit an invitation to Communist China.

When the Political Committee met later, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States explained the changes made in the resolution on behalf of the Western powers.

LIMITED TO U.N.
Explaining why the Soviet proposal about "all other states" being invited to the scientific conference had not been accepted, Mr. Lodge said that debate on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was not the place to settle the sharp differences over the status of states not members of the United Nations.

"This is a United Nations conference and we believe it should be limited to members of the United Nations," he added.

Mr. Lodge said he believed the resolution created a framework under which given cooperation and goodwill rapid progress could be made.

"We hope that by the next assembly session, we shall be discussing results instead of procedures, the fruits of inter-national co-operation instead of discussing how best to achieve such co-operation," said Mr. Lodge.

"We think the resolution will turn the crank and thus start a beneficial chain of helpful human reaction throughout the world."

Mr. Lodge said that Mr. Vyshinsky had indicated this morning that he accepted most of the provisions of the Western draft resolution.

Mr. Vyshinsky told the Committee that the change in the preamble of the resolution was textually different from what he had proposed but the substance was there and the Soviet idea was reflected. There he was happy to accept the modification.

LEAVES DOOR OPEN
The insertion of a reference to a continuation of negotiations was also acceptable since it expressed the main thought of the Soviet proposal.

Regarding relationship of the agency to the United Nations, Mr. Vyshinsky said the Soviet Union would have been happy if the agency had been answerable to the General Assembly and the Security Council. But the present form left the door open.

"All this made it possible to regard the resolution as acceptable to the Soviet Union although perhaps we were not quite happy about every particular," said Mr. Vyshinsky.

But the spokesman, speaking in the closing stages of the three weeks investigation into two Comet disasters added that the Ministry wished the jet airliners "a bright future."

The official Mr. D. A. Grant, told the court that his department known last March that the Comets temporarily grounded following sudden disaster over Elba, Mediterranean island were liable to such structural fatigue as had been disclosed. It would certainly not have permitted them to resume operations.

A COMFORT
The planes had been grounded since that second crash seven months ago and Mr. J. M. Shaw, representing relatives of some of the 56 passengers and crew killed in the two crashes, said it was a comfort that all had apparently died instantaneously.

He regretted that Lord Brabazon, Chairman of the Air Registration Board, had said during the inquiry: "We know we were giving hostages to fate."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19
Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 9 p.m.
India-China, 9 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, 6 p.m.
Macao, 10 p.m.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20
Philippines, 8 a.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 9 a.m.
Japan & U.S.A., 9 p.m.
By Air
China, People's Republic, 8:30 a.m.
Borneo, 9 a.m.
Indo-China, 9 p.m.
Formosa, 1 p.m.
Holland, 1 p.m.
Macao, 10 p.m.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21
By Air
U.S.A., 9 p.m.
India-China, 9 p.m.
Formosa, 1 p.m.
Holland, 1 p.m.
Korea, 2 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.

RADIO HONGKONG
H.K.T.
9 p.m., Time Signal and Programme Summary (BBC's) Half Hour.
Overcoming Distance. (BBC's) 9:30.
Along the Track (BBC's) 9:30.
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